

NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER.

W. R. HEARST.

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

KEEP FAITH WITH THE CUBANS.

General Brooke has succeeded in disturbing the harmony between Americans and Cubans in Havana. He has so exasperated the Cubans that they threaten to shut themselves in their houses when the Spaniards evacuate the city, drape their flags in black, and turn what ought to be a day of exultation into a day of mourning.

General Brooke is repeating on a more conspicuous stage, and in the glaring light of experience, the precise blunder perpetrated by General Shafter at Santiago. Shafter forbade the Cubans of the East, headed by Garcia, to take part in the triumphal entry into the city; that Cubans and Americans together had won. Brooke forbids the Cubans of the West, headed by the illustrious Commander in Chief of the Army of Liberation, Maximo Gomez, to enter the capital whose departing masters that army held in terror for three years.

The case calls for the immediate action of the Government at Washington. We have gone to Cuba as the friends and liberators of the Cubans, not as their masters. Havana is to be the capital of Cuba Libre. Is it not a monstrous thing that the patriots to whose devotion it is due that the flag of Spain is not now floating unchallenged over Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, should be refused any share in the celebration of their own capital's new birth? What would we have thought if the French had undertaken to receive the British surrender of New York to the total exclusion of Washington's war-worn veterans of Trenton and Valley Forge?

We owe a duty to the Cubans, and we owe a still higher one to ourselves. We are bound by a solemn pledge, voluntarily taken before all the world, to give Cuba liberty and independence. We cannot even seem to violate that pledge without wronging ourselves a hundred times more deeply than we wrong the Cubans.

And all this trouble is so utterly unnecessary. The Cubans, like the Filipinos, are easily manageable with a little tact and consideration. Most of them recognize the fact that a period of American control is necessary to put the government of the island on its feet. They are sensitive, and keenly susceptible to insult, but as ready to respond to courtesy. A brutal bully like Shafter can enrage them, but gentlemen like Lawton and Wood can repair the mischief.

Let our commanders in Cuba understand that they are administering the island in trust for its people, who are its real owners and are to be its future rulers. Thus only can they preserve our national honor and retain the respect and affection of a race that was ready to worship us a few months ago.

extensive as the first, and it all belongs to the people. Is it good policy for the people to neglect it? Would it not be the wisest economy for them to keep it in the best possible condition, so that they could use it for the regulation of the private highways?

If it cost ten million dollars instead of four million to deepen New York harbor, the terminal of the great ocean roads of the whole world, the money would be well spent. And every other harbor and navigable river in the country has proportionate claims to consideration.

UNSEEMLY GREED REBUKED.

Captain A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., who has won many victories with his pen, did not, when war threatened, draw his sword and rush to his country's defence. On the contrary it was necessary to send him a pressing invitation to come home—not to fight, but to advise others how to fight. The Captain, on the retired list, and therefore at ease on two-thirds pay, was enjoying himself in Europe, utilizing the education this Government had given him, and some of the leisure it paid for, by writing five articles to the London Times on sea triumphs of the past, achieved by naval officers who fought battles instead of making books.

Captain Mahan, being called back, arrived at Washington, and, far from shot and shell, mingled his advisory sagacity with that of the other members of the Board of Strategy, whose share in the sinking of Montezuma and Cervera's fleets has not yet been rendered conspicuous by the historian. The war over, Captain Mahan resumed the pen, and one of the first uses he made of it was to write out a bill against the Government for the expenses of his trip from Europe to Washington. This bill the Government declines to pay.

The Government is right. Retired officers of the navy and army are subject to call for a return to duty, and if they choose to wander off to foreign lands for pastime or money making purposes, it is only proper that they should themselves defray the cost of their return to the business for which they are paid to hold themselves in readiness. Greed and bad taste have been rebuked in Captain Mahan's case.

A HIDEOUS CRIME.

Four boys, ranging in age from fourteen to sixteen years, have been admitted to the alcoholic wards of Bellevue within the past three weeks—so saturated with whiskey, that is, that they required the medical attention which alone saves the confirmed drunkard from death.

These boys are probably lost. It is not likely that lads who have gone so far in vice can be saved to decent, self-restrained manhood by any care that may be given them in or out of reformatory institutions. But they can be learned the identity of the wretches that supplied them with liquor, and the penalties of the law can be inflicted upon the criminals for their own desert and the deterring of others who for the sake of money are willing to destroy the bodies and souls of the young. Depravity such as that of men who will sell drink to children is not to be matched by any of the ministers to the vices of the mature.

The law provides that "any person who sells, or gives away, or causes or permits or procures to be sold or given away to any child actually or apparently under the age of sixteen years, any beer, ale, wine, or any strong or spirituous liquor," shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The punishment for a misdemeanor is imprisonment for not more than one year, or a fine of not more than \$500, or both. That is too light a penalty for so base a crime, and when scoundrels guilty of it are brought to detection and conviction, they should at least receive the full weight of the fine and the whole year in the penitentiary.

THE LAST PAGE OF TO-DAY'S JOURNAL is devoted to an advertisement of the International Library of Literature, a standard publication which the Wamamaker Library Club is offering to the public. Next Tuesday morning another page advertisement will appear in the Journal, and to-day week still another page has been contracted for. Three whole pages within one week given exclusively to the Journal by the biggest advertiser and one of the most successful merchants in America!

Not long ago Mr. Wamamaker made a thorough test of the New York newspapers by inserting advertisements in them and carefully tabulating the results. He discovered that the Journal led all its contemporaries, with the Sun second, the Herald third and the World fourth.

Mr. Wamamaker followed this experiment by placing a page advertisement of the International Library in the Journal. The return was so prompt and so profitable that he repeated the experiment. He now contracts for three more pages, all to be devoted to the International Library.

There is no sentiment or favoritism in this matter. It is purely a business transaction. The Wamamaker establishment patronizes the Journal not only because it has the largest circulation of any newspaper in America, but because it reaches the buying classes.

WHEN ALGER begins dealing out concessions in Cuba and Porto Rico on the well-known Alger principle of nothing-without-a-pull, manifestations of gross and seditious ingratitude may be looked for from the soulless barbarians whom we have freed from Spanish tyranny and endowed with the priceless boon of liberty.

IF WE ARE TO HAVE WAR with the rebellious Filipinos, the President can open the ball with a signal American victory—the removal of Alger.

That would be worth twenty thousand men in the field.

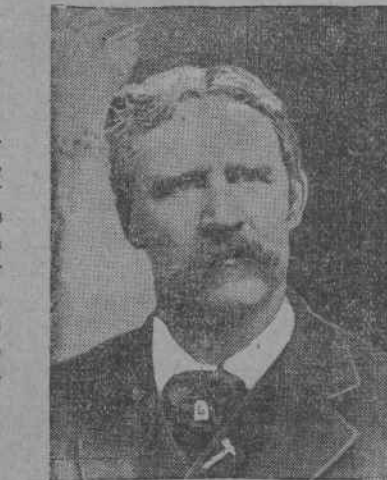
Bryan and the Journal on Jefferson.

Brother Hearst, of the New York Journal, got Brother Bryan to write an article on Jefferson as an anti-expansionist. Then Brother Hearst wrote an article on Jefferson as an expansionist. It filled a whole page of the Journal, and was so full of quotations from Jefferson, printed in big type, that Brother Bryan's article now looks like one of Cervera's battered ships. Bryan got a hearing one day and got smashed the next day.

McMAHON, CUMMINGS AND CHANDLER

FAVOR THE BUILDING OF A MIGHTY NAVY.

"THE navy is of greater importance than the army," said General Martin T. McMahon yesterday. "We are in no danger of invasion, and we are free from any danger of insurrection. Just how big an army we will need we will be able to ascertain with preciseness when all matters relating to our foreign possessions reach a final settlement."



General Martin T. McMahon.

Therefore I deem a strong navy of more importance than a big army."

Chandler Favors Bigger Navy.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Senator William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, former Secretary of the Navy, said to-day:

"The United States should have a navy that will dominate the Western Hemisphere. As I have often said, we cannot expect to maintain a navy big enough to fight the navies of all Europe, and we should not attempt to build one with that end in view. We are not likely to fight with any one or two European powers without having as allies one or two other European powers."

"The present Secretary of the Navy has recommended that fifteen battle ships and cruisers, large and small, be added to our navy. I approve the recommendations of the Secretary and shall support measures designed to carry them out."

"As the shipyards of this country are full at present, there is no need of haste in strengthening our navy. This Congress, however, ought to authorize the building of perhaps two battle ships and two cruisers, increasing the number of enlisted men to 20,000 and the Marine Corps to 5,000, and pass a suitable personnel bill covering the necessary increase of officers in the navy and Marine Corps."

"What we need in the army more than enlisted men are certain munitions of war in which we are at present deficient. For example, we should have in store 1,000,000 muskets of modern make and a large supply of smokeless powder."

Value of Navy Has Been Proven.

Representative Amos J. Cummings said: "I want to put myself on record as favoring a strong naval establishment rather than a big army. A comparison of the work done by the two arms of the service during the Spanish war ought to satisfy any one as to their relative value. Every military movement depended, first or last, upon the support of the navy."

"A war ship is in itself a floating fortress and its crew a condensed army. The adaptability to offense or defence of the navy, the speed with which its movements can be made, the enormous areas of land and sea that can be dominated and controlled, defended or threatened—all these points of difference between the army and navy indicate plainly enough where force is most potent and where our expenditures will produce the most desirable results. Our uniform success upon the sea, the wonderful work of

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR MAKES A STRONG ARGUMENT FOR EXPANSION.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Assistant Secretary of War Melklejohn has prepared an argument in favor of expansion, and submits it to the Journal with these words: "I received my inspiration from Mr. Hearst's recent editorial. A more patriotic utterance, a better argument I have never read. It is American through and through. It appeals to every citizen who glories in the progress of this country, irrespective of partisanship. It breathes the spirit of our institutions and the times."

Mr. Melklejohn says: "The anti-expansionists who attempt to bolster up their opposition to annexation of the Philippines by invoking the principle that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed would do well to make sure of the facts of the case. So far as we can find out the Filipinos are not only willing, but anxious, to have America assume the government of the islands."

"Reporting from Manila, December 22, 1898, General Otis says:

"Adjutant-General, Washington: Bellerive city never more quiet. Order prevails. Native population greatly augmented in three months. Volume of business increasing. Conduct of troops good. Most favorably commented on by citizens. Discipline improving. Disorders promptly punished, as business of courts show. Newspaper articles published in United States, Hong Kong and Singapore without element of truth. Military rule firm, as demanded by circumstances."

"Spanish sovereignty was not chosen nor desired by the Filipinos, and its overthrow was with their full consent. By what authority do the anti-expansionists now assert that the Filipinos do not

our navy at Manila and Santiago should show us where our real strength lies."

Increase Both, Says Miles.

Major-General Nelson A. Miles said an increase is as necessary in one branch as in the other. "Of the change needed in the navy I cannot speak specifically, but I have no cause to change the recommendations I have made for years relative to an increase in the army. For years I have urged the importance of the Government adopting a standard of strength for its military forces commensurate with its growth and development and proportionate to its population and wealth. Spasmodic vibration from a weak and ineffective army to one of gigantic proportions does not seem to be best for the safety and welfare of the nation, and I think it more judicious for the Government to fix a certain percentage of trained military men in proportion to the population. My system, if once adopted, would be as practical for a hundred years as for a single decade. I therefore renew my former recommendation that the Government authorize enlistments in the army at the rate of one soldier to every one thousand of the population."

"I also recommend that Congress authorize an auxiliary force of native troops, to be officered by Americans, for service in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippine Islands. This would give the United States a valuable auxiliary force, would pacify the native elements of the islands, and be in the interests of economy and good government. An increase in the army I consider is of vital importance."

Large Army an Extravagance.

Representative Charles F. Cochran, of Missouri, said: "In my opinion, we need a larger navy rather than a larger army. A large standing army in times of peace is a menace to free institutions and an extravagance to be avoided by a country like ours. Until we decide to make the Filipinos citizens of the United States we would better give the most attention to the navy as more consistent with a peaceful nation."

Rely on Navy for Our Defence.

James Hamilton Lewis, of Washington, said: "I favor an increased navy, one sufficient to defend us from all assaults from without. The national army ought to be our outposts on the coast defences, and only the smallest organizations that can serve should be provided for internal uses. The volunteer service, the National Guard of the several States, should be encouraged, equipped and manned to the fullest degree essential to their proficiency. These, when mobilized, would serve all of the necessities of an internal army."

Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, member of the Senate Naval Committee, said:

"It is useless to state the dangers of a large standing army. The reasons which oppose the existence of an organization of this kind are mere truisms. A large military force would be a menace to the safety of the United States and would be directly contrary to all the teachings and traditions of the great founders and builders of this republic. History teaches the truth of these statements in regard to republics."

"This Government should pursue a liberal and progressive policy in regard to the navy. While we do not need nor desire an immense naval force, I believe that we should always work toward the end of making the navy more perfect, if it can be made more perfect."

"We have now in process of building or under contract enough ships to double the present effective fighting force. There are now under contract, I believe, eight battle ships of the fighting force of the Oregon, four monitors and about forty torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers. If the ships now being completed were finished and formed into a fleet they could give the present navy a mighty good fight, if they could not whip it."

"In discussing the matter with some other members of the Naval Committee I find that the ships for which appropriations have already been made will tax the capacity of our shipyards for almost two years to come. I do not believe in being precipitate in ordering ships which cannot be started before the next Congress will meet, a year from now. We had better proceed slowly in this matter so as to take advantage of any new discoveries that will be made in the course of the next year."

THE SMALL TALK OF SOCIETY. CHOLLY KNICKERBOCKER GIVES THE LATEST GOSSIP OF THE "400."

consent to being blessed by securing the best government on earth? "By the law of humanity and the law of nations a successful invading military force, upon overthrowing an existing sovereignty, must preserve peace and order, administer justice, protect non-combatants, afford protection and give aid and succor to the women and children, the sick and wounded. The United States does not shrink from the performance of this duty."

"The people of this Christian nation will not tolerate for an instant the suggestion that these islands and people should be returned to Spanish barbarity. The attempt of that other boy wonder, Aguinaldo, to make himself dictator was rejected by even his self-selected 'Cabinet.' If it is not to be the government of the United States, what government shall it be? If we have not the ordinary right of a nation victorious in war, if we cannot annex the territory our arms have won, we certainly cannot sell either the territory or the people. If we cannot acquire the title, we cannot dispose of it. The soldiers of the armies of the United States are not Hessians. Their valor and lives are not for sale. A title deed written with a bayonet in patriot blood confers upon this Government a title it will not convey."

"Since the guns of Dewey's fleet saluted the dawn of day and civilization in the archipelago there never was and never will be but one course to pursue, and that is for this nation to discharge the duty imposed by victory and bind up the wounds of centuries, right the wrongs of ages and confer the blessings of the most enlightened government on earth upon the people whom the fortunes of war, under the guidance of Him who holds the nations in His hands, have been brought beneath the shelter of our flag."

THE SMALL TALK OF SOCIETY. CHOLLY KNICKERBOCKER GIVES THE LATEST GOSSIP OF THE "400."

HERE is a pretty story. A few years ago there was a fashionable wedding with a rarely beautiful bride with ancestry not alone of the Van Rensselaer type but which had won its spurs and succeeded to distinction, and a bridegroom still a very young man, with also a name which is much respected in the community.

I fear that the couple were too young, and that they started out in life under auspices too glowing. The wife was very ill for a long time, and the young husband was devoted to his clubs and his military organizations, and when the wife came to her end he could not withstand the call which he felt his country had made for his services.

So he kissed his wife good-by and left in true soldier fashion, while she sent for her mother. And during his absence the little child was born, and he did not see the baby until it was some months old.

On his return from the campaign he was taken ill and had a severe tussle with malaria and the flu and the results of privation of the tropics. When he was still reported a very sick man, madame, now well and hearty, was seen at a fashionable wedding, having a very nice time. The inquiry was made as to her husband, which she answered very frankly and promptly.

"I believe he is better," she is reported as saying. "I am going out a little and trying to enjoy myself among my old friends. I am only paying him back in his own coin. He left for the war when I was a very ill woman."

And now there are rumors of a possible separation.

Miss Josephine Drexel will give a series of ten this winter at her residence, and some comment has been made that accompanying her cards is the card of Mrs. Drexel.

Mrs. Drexel evidently does not appear on the scene. The explanation of this is very simple. Mrs. Drexel will not live in New York, and Miss Josephine Drexel dislikes Philadelphia. She has many friends here and is a great social favorite.

Mrs. Drexel would not come to New York this winter, and as Mrs. Dahlgren, Miss Drexel's sister, is not going out, this young lady determined that she would enjoy society. So she has asked Mrs. Benton, who is a relative, to pass the winter with her and chaperon her. Every one who knows Miss Drexel warmly approves of her attitude in the matter.

There has been some little feeling among the members of the Metropolitan Club as to a little evidence of snobbery in that organization. Last

year Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Fish and others of the fashionable matrons gave two cotillions at the Metropolitan Club annex—dances which brought tears of mortification to the eyes of many women not asked, and which were the applied examples of Mrs. Henry Sloane's Seventy-five.

This year the dances were trembling in the balance because of the various scandals which are rocking that particular set of society.

The wives of some other members of the Metropolitan thought of giving two dances at the annex. This they had a perfect right to do, as the annex is the property of each member of this club.

But these ladies, members of old New York families, were not in the Sloane set. Then there was a mild hue and cry, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, remembering the exodus from Bailey's Beach headed by Mrs. Fish, who proclaimed last summer that her set could not bathe in waters which washed the feet of many women not asked, and which were the applied examples of Mrs. Henry Sloane's Seventy-five, fled from the Metropolitan and took the dances to Sherry's.

It was the same principle, "Thou canst not dance on the same floor followed by our feet." The other ladies, somewhat discouraged by the objections, have withdrawn the invitations.

There is still a growl among the stockholders concerning the Wagnerian performances to come. I believe Lloyd Bryce is quite excited about the matter, and that he and other stockholders will take some action concerning the question of an extra assessment which they do not propose to meet.

The row with Mr. Grau and the Covent Garden people has not yet been decided, although Mr. Higgins, one of the principal stockholders, has been over to Paris and has tried to persuade M. Gaillard, the manager of the French opera, to undertake Covent Garden next season.

If this can be accomplished there will be more music made in France than in Germany heard at the English opera house. The season there is always a forerunner of the season here, so perhaps there will again be an utter change in policy.

I do not think that Mrs. Astor can be a well woman. I do not see how night after night she can go out and not break down. For the past six months she has not been looking well, and at the last opera night something of a shudder went through the house when she made her appearance.

ance. She was positively ghastly, and she only remained through one act and then went home.

In the corridor she leaned heavily on the arm of her grandson, young Roosevelt, and although several people came up to wish her the compliments of the season she did not respond to them with any alacrity, and seemed to want to get away.

She has her youngest granddaughter with her, and Colonel Jack is still very devoted to his mother. Mrs. Astor, however, has a great, splendid, but rather a lonely, life, and her son's marriage has not seemed to have brought her now the comfort which a woman of her years might look for. There is only one daughter in this country and another abroad. Two daughters are dead, and her own family have all passed away except a few nephews, nieces and cousins.

There is much magnificence in the Astor household, and there is a service of gold for dinner, and there is tribute from every one in New York, for Mrs. Astor is the acknowledged leader of New York society, and will be until the last.

She is a woman not much past her prime, and although she could be a great grandmother should one of her grandchildren marry, she is a very young woman to Queen Victoria, who was a matron when Mrs. Astor was born, and her term of life should still last for many years.

But this winter there seems to be a sad strain in the harmony of her brilliant life, and it is pathetic.

Mrs. Astor is a woman who has lived for society and has gained all that it can give, and yet of late there seems to be something lacking in her life, and every one who speaks of her does so with a little pathos in the voice and a touch of pity which seems to come to the lips involuntarily, but it is there, all the same.

CHOLLY KNICKERBOCKER.

The Journal's Wholesome Truths.

(Seattle Times.)

No newspaper in the country has been so aggressively edited during the present year, either before the declaration of war or during the progress of that war, as well as since the Protocol of Peace was signed, as the New York Journal—and it is most refreshing to read from its columns wholesome truths which every man who judges impartially realizes to be "truths," at this time when the vision clearly comprehends all that has transpired since the blowing up of the battle ship Maine on the night of the 15th of last February.

AN APOLOGY FOR PROSPERITY.

The Journal presents an appearance these days more gratifying to its business office than to the editorial eye.

This morning, for example, about half of the paper's fourteen pages is occupied by business announcements. The public is relied on to bear with the condensation of the news made necessary by the Journal's prosperity.

Moreover, these pages of advertising themselves make very good reading. They mirror the business life and the popular needs not only of this great and energetic metropolis, but of the whole country. Great establishments and small spread the news of what they have for sale, and they would not do that were the people indifferent to the information. The want advertisements, in number exceeding those of any other newspaper in the United States, form a gigantic labor exchange, and so serve a broad industrial need by bringing employer and employee together. Read the columns of to-day's advertisements, and even if they do not induce you to spend money, they will instruct and entertain you.

The country is prosperous, and the Journal is participating to the full in that prosperity. It pays to publish an American paper for the American people, and to give to the undertaking the best brains in journalism and art that the highest rewards can attract.

SOME BITS OF HISTORICAL TRUTH.

The Mail and Express undertakes to correct the Journal on matters of history without taking the trouble to read what it criticises. Says our evening contemporary:

The Journal presents this morning an outline map of the United States, delineating in black the national territory before Jefferson, and in shaded lines the territory "added by Jefferson." The latter is made to extend over the greater part of Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, to the forty-second parallel, and thence west to the Pacific, thus including in the "Louisiana purchase" the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and so much of Montana and Wyoming as lies west of the Rockies.

Both map and text are wrong. The Louisiana purchase included no part of the "Oregon country," lying between parallels 42 and 49, the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific.

As to Texas, the Journal's map is equally misleading. It is true that both France and the United States, her grantee, once claimed that Louisiana extended westward to the Rio Grande, but Spain always contested the claim, and the United States expressly surrendered it by the Florida treaty of 1819. Not till 1844 was our national boundary extended to the Rio Grande, and Texas should not be included in the Louisiana territory.

The Journal did not say that the Louisiana purchase included the "Oregon country." On

the contrary, it expressly said that that purchase "carried our boundary to the Rocky Mountains," and that two years after that Jefferson "pushed our frontier to the Pacific." This was accomplished by the work of Lewis and Clarke, who, by the discovery of the sources of the Columbia in 1805 and the exploration of the whole course of the river to the sea, complemented the discovery of its mouth by Captain Gray in 1792 and laid a solid foundation for the American title to the country it drained.

Nor did the Journal say that the present American jurisdiction over Texas rested upon the Louisiana purchase. It said that by the acquisition of Louisiana "we secured a claim to the greater part of Texas," which was true. That this claim was abandoned, for due consideration by the Florida treaty of 1819, does not alter the fact that it existed between 1803 and 1819, so that a map purporting to show the United States as Jefferson left it would have to include most of Texas. When the region abandoned in 1819 was annexed again in 1845, the transaction was generally spoken of by its advocates as the "reannexation of Texas."

NO EX POST FACTO PROPHECIES.

An ingenuous reader favors the Journal with this artless communication: "I see your offer in last Sunday's Journal of \$1,000 to the one that could foretell the most things that happened in 1898. I have been taking your paper for a year, but never heard of your offer before. I am almost sure I could have won the above amount if I had known in time. Please advise me if it is too late now."

If people could win prizes by predicting things after they had happened, what an attractive occupation the prophecy business would be! The Journal is not offering \$1,000 at this time for "foretelling" what has occurred in 1898. It made its offer a year ago, and it has merely been calling attention to it now that the time is approaching to see who was the best prophet then.

THE PEOPLE'S TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM.

It is estimated that about \$40,000,000 will be allotted for rivers and harbors this year. No doubt that will meet the disapproval of some stern economists. It is the fashion among certain respectable thinkers to regard every River and Harbor bill as a job.

There are jobs in every such bill, of course, but on the whole there is no public expenditure from which the country derives more benefit than from that laid out on the improvement of its waterways.

Take a railroad map of the United States. The whole country is veined with a transportation system belonging to private corporations. These corporations spend scores of millions of dollars every year in keeping their property in good condition, in order that they may use it to tax the public.

Now, look at another map displaying the navigable waters of the United States. Here is another transportation system, as